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THE DEMOCRAT
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WORTHINGTON & CHAPMAN,
Publishers of the United States Lot.

Advertisements will be received for a term less than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all arrearages have been paid.
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TERMS OF THE PAPER.—\$5 per annum in advance or \$1 at the end of the year.
Work must be paid for on delivery.
ASSOCIATE EDITORS.—For office will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person.
Letters to the Editors on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE HAPPIEST TIME IS NOW.

BY S. LOVER.

Talk not to me of future bliss!
Talk not to me of joys gone by!
For, as the happiest time is this,
When love leads life to fly.
This future—doubt may overcast,
To shadow Hope's young hour;
Oh! vision's veil may shroud the past,
The happiest time is now!
Though flowers, in spring vases thrown,
Some odors yet exhale;
Their fragrance, ere the bloom was flown,
Like faded flowers, each petal bleeds.
Let memory keep, but how
Can joy that's past be like to this?
The happiest time is now!
Unmarked our course before us lies
O'er time's eternal tide,
And soon the sparkling ripples die,
We raise, as on we glide;
Our bark the brightest bubbles fling
For ever from their prow—
Then let us go, and sing,
The happiest time is now.

OUR OWN, OUR OWN FRESIDE.

Our own friends! our own friends!
With love and friendship crowned;
From music's spell there never fell
So magical a sound.
It charms the soul in joy or pain,
Let wail or woe be told;
Oh! the heart's balm is that bewitching strain—
Our own, our own friends!
When to sleep you life's troubled wave,
Or lured by fortune's smile;
When death is fastly stealing o'er,
The prayer is sweetest smile,
When your dear thoughts may seem to live
With her they all abide,
The hope, the home of life is here—
Our own, our own friends!
In vain, in vain, ambition blind
May hunt the soul to distant climes,
To distant to happiness and pain,
Seek nature's peace—home—
For there earth's purest joys we prove,
Fond no where else obtained;
Oh! sing once more that strain, sweet love—
Our own, our own friends!

THE MOTHER'S GRIEF.

BY REV. T. DALL.

To mark the suffering of the babe
That cannot speak its woe,
To see the infant tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the mock upturned eye,
That fain would tell of woe—
This is a mother's grief.
Through dreary days and darker nights
To trace the mark of death;
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and sudden breath;
To watch the last dread struggle near,
And pray that struggle brief;
Though all is ended with its close—
This is a mother's grief.
To see in one short hour decay'd
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain the father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the child;
Oh! all the treasure of joy on earth—
This is a mother's grief.
Yet when the first wild throbs are past
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to heaven,
And think, My child is there;
This best can dry the gushing tear,
This yield the heart relief;
Until the Christian's pious hope
Overcomes a mother's grief.

(From the Alexandria Gazette.)

THE CHILDREN'S PLEDGE.

The following pattern of an original pledge—
"I may school it was presented at the late Sabbath School Celebration of the 4th of July, in Alexandria, with upwards of seventy youthful names signed to it. Let every parent cut it from the paper, append a strip of white paper to it, and ask all his children to sign it.

THE PLEDGE.

This little band
Do with our hand
The pledge now sign,
To drink no wine,
Nor brandy red,
To turn our head,
Nor whiskey hot
That makes the hot
Nor fiery rum
To turn our home
Into a hell
Where none could dwell—
Whence peace would fly,
Where hope would die,
And love expire
Mid such a fire,
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

PERFECTLY AT HOME.—"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a female to her visitors, one day. "I'm at home, myself, and wish you all were."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

NUMBER 1.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The legislature of this state at its last sitting gave the earnest of its intention to develop the resources of the state by a system of internal improvement. They entered into the subject with a spirit becoming the patriotic representatives of a great state. But it is evident the subject had not undergone a mature deliberation. Should the resources of the state be improperly or unwisely directed, in carrying out this highly important purpose, it will be a most incalculable evil. The energies of the state will be paralyzed for at least a life time. If, on the other hand, a proper direction shall be given to our resources, and the whole scheme shall be prosecuted in wisdom, the flood tide of prosperity will flow in one continued stream throughout the state to its remotest borders. The tide of emigration and wealth will flow into it. Our wild lands will give place to cultivated fields, and the wilderness will blossom like the rose. The means will be provided to our citizens, of easy access to a market for the products of their industry; and every acre of land in the state will be enhanced in value.

This great state by a development of its unimpaired resources, will then assume that rank in the scale of the union, which the extent of its territory, the richness of its soil and the enterprise and spirit of its citizens so justly entitle it to.

It becomes every citizen then to give to the community the result of his reflections on this subject of such high import to the state. I only pray that my views may be received as a proper stimulant.

On this momentous subject, it becomes the duty of the conductors of our public journals of all parties, to stand forth the guardians of the public interest. Of their much should be expected. We all know the powerful agency of the press amongst a free people. Its influence every citizen is ready to acknowledge. Permit me then, an humble citizen of the state, to invite you to a thorough investigation of this interesting subject: so that through your powerful agency, a proper direction may be given to the enterprise and power of the state, in carrying into effect the system of Internal Improvement.

In the investigation of this subject I beg leave to premise, that there are three modes of improvement to be considered in carrying out the system: each of which should be resorted to, as the face of the country demands. First, by a thorough clearing of the navigable streams, of the logs and obstructions which obstruct their free navigation; and free the banks for a proper distance of the impending timber.

This is a subject of the first and highest importance, and is an improvement which when once made is permanent, and of the most extensive utility.

It must in the end be the cheapest mode of transportation for the products of the country, for it opens the door to a free competition. A competition not only between steam boats, but in case of a league amongst steam boat companies, our streams present the fair advantage of carriage by barges and flat boats.

This state is most happily situated in relation to navigable streams.

In the eastern division we have the Chickasaw and Leaf rivers; in the western division the Yazoo and its tributary streams the Tallapoosa, and the Alabama; and in the center division, Pearl and Big Black. These are principal rivers of the interior of the state, besides which there are some minor streams capable of improvement.

It is a disheartening fact of such of the interior rivers, as are located up by obstructions, that they are easily susceptible of improvement. The streams are narrow with high banks, and in the summer season at a period of low water, the facilities present of removing the obstructions will to a great extent render the use of machinery unnecessary. This work of clearing our navigable streams of obstructions will be of permanent utility; and when accomplished, will be an essential moving cause of bringing into immediate cultivation, large bodies of valuable lands which have remained in a wilderness state, because of the remoteness of a market for the products of the soil. It is no uncommon matter to see persons in Mississippi living at a convenient distance from one of our inland rivers, laboring thro' a distance of eighty miles or more, over unimproved roads to find a market for the products of their labor. By a judicious improvement of our valuable inland streams, these difficulties will be removed. The time saved to every farmer by thus giving him a convenient means of a market will enable him by the saving of time to raise more. By these improvements, the obstacles which now prevent the dense settlement of some of the most desirable bodies of land in the state, will be removed. By such improvements you will see the tide of emigration once more flowing into Mississippi. Our forests will be brought into cultivation by the capital and labor of our institutions; and the sales of our wild lands by citizens who are now actually involved for the purchase money, will go far towards relieving our state of the weight of debt which hangs so heavily over us.

No man can doubt, that Mississippi could throw off her burdens with the energy of a youthful giant, if you would but give to her citizens a prompt and ready market, and a full price for such lands as are now disposable in the state. What means so perfectly certain to bring into our state the valuable citizens of other states with their treasures and capital, as to present to them the means of a ready transportation to market of the products of our country so rich in lands.

The first portion of our state, that part which presents the advantages of a rich soil, with a congenial climate, fine water, a beautiful country and undoubted health, is locked out from every thing like a convenient market. And in a large portion of that country so desirable to emigrants, (but for that difficulty) immense forests of unsettled lands are presented to our view.

and the most permanent and general in its advantages.

A second mode of improvement is by canals, which if it be thought advisable upon a proper examination being made, may be profitably employed to extend the navigation of our rivers above or beyond the point of natural navigation.

There are few if any streams, but what afford abundant support of water to extend the navigation by canals, when the river becomes so shoaly that navigation by the natural channel is stopped. It then may be found expedient to continue the navigation by a canal along the bottom lands of the river, drawing the water to supply it from the river. Our inland streams being narrow, and especially so towards their heads, presents great advantages for canals, as head dams to throw the water into the canal will be of such easy construction. I come now to the consideration of an important branch of this interesting subject.

The legislature having viewed the determination, to extend a line of internal improvement from Lake Bogie to the northern extremity of the state, I beg leave to present my views as to the best mode of effecting this interesting object. I have, I think, satisfactorily shown, the high importance of the thorough improvement of our rivers. My views appear to be in accordance with the views of the legislature. If I am not mistaken they did at the last session pledge half a million of dollars for this purpose.

My purpose then is to show, that the proper mode to make our inland rivers a part of the great chain of improvement which can be conveniently done. It may be made to form one half of the chain of improvement, contemplated from Lake Bogie to the northern part of the state.

Pearl river when cleared of obstructions, it cannot be doubted will furnish a good navigation, as high up as the junction of the Yokumavany with the eastern branch of that river. Respectable citizens of Neshoba county say the eastern branch is susceptible of navigation as far as the midway of that county. But as that may, it is most certainly capable of a good navigation to the rail junction; which is in Lake county. The valley of either the eastern or western branch presents an excellent range of country for rail roads or canals. It cannot be doubted that there is an abundant supply of water.

Big Black is a fine navigable river if cleared of obstructions. Altho' it is narrow it is a deep stream, and if improved will have a most valuable channel for the products of a number of the best cotton counties in the middle country of Mississippi. I have seen at various points as high up as Rock Port, which is near the north west corner of Attala and the south west corner of Choctaw county. To that point I have no doubt doubt it is susceptible of an excellent navigation if cleared of obstructions. I have understood from gentlemen of information that the river continues its depth and width far some distance further into Choctaw county. Not far from Rock Port it takes a westerly direction and continues to flow.

But suppose you are stopped on Pearl river at the junction of the eastern and western branches, and on Big Black at Rock Port. To those points they are certainly fine navigable streams. The point on Pearl will have carried you by a navigable stream, from Lake Bogie to within about 25 miles of the center of the state. The Big Black will have carried you from the Mississippi river to a point, (Rock Port) about twenty miles north of the center of the state.

From the point on Big Black the river furnishes a valley land for a rail road to the center of Choctaw county, or beyond the center if you please. But stop! at the junction of the two branches in Lake county with a rail road if you please. Follow the valley of the eastern branch, taking the pond and branch, called in the map attached to Benjamin's Register of 1838 the Yellow Butcher. By following this pond you have the valley land, sloping by the creek, to a point directly south of the point where the improvement on Big Black terminates in Choctaw county. Take then a direct north course with a rail road and it intersects the point of termination on Big Black.

From that point then should commence the grand rail road from the Choctaw nation to the northern line of the state. By this system a number of the Choctaw nation, and all the Chickasaw counties who should avail themselves of the rail road would have the choice of two markets presented to them. For at the junction of the two roads in Choctaw county, they could then take the line down Big Black into the Mississippi river, or the Pearl river into Lake Bogie.

It would be advisable for the state to purchase at the intersection of the two lines in Choctaw county two or three sections of land, and cause the same to be laid off into a town and set the lots, upon condition, that the purchasers should not be held to the purchase until the improvements should be completed in that place.

At that point of intersection an important town would grow up, and lots upon that condition would realize a very large amount to the state, and to that amount would relieve the people of the state.

A CITIZEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi.—We recollect, that but a short time since, this truly unfortunate state was esteemed as an El Dorado, where the very streams were flowing with milk and honey, and every penniless adventurer could carve out his fortune.

From the accounts we had from the wonderful region, one would almost have been induced to believe that the common course of nature was changed; and that food could be obtained without labor, and wealth be won without industry or economy. Men in every occupation were rapidly getting rich, and splendid fortunes were on every hand springing up with all their concomitants of palaces and pleasure grounds; as if summoned into existence by the lamp of Aladdin. All this was brought about by the agency of speculation, aided by the miraculous influence of credit. We confess; that when we sometimes heard the wondrous effects of these convenient instruments, we have been reminded of the story of the two yankee boys, who when shut up together of a night, made their fortunes, merely by "sweeping clothes" with each other.

Yet what is the present condition of this once favored state? A strange revolution has swept over her. Her fortunes are vanished like "a blown bubble." Her magnificent corporations are prostrate or embarrassed—her finances in the most wretched disorder, and the voice of the auctioneer is ringing through all her borders. Will not this among the other examples which our country might produce, be sufficient to teach men that the curse of Adam is still on them; and that there is but one mode of earning their bread, viz: by the sweat of the brow.—New York (Indiana) Argus.

The word Devil, said a parson, is mean, any way you can take it. Remove the d and it is evil, remove the e and it is vile, remove the v and it is ill, and the l alone has the sound of hell. Beware, then, of the devil, he is a mean rascal.

As an instance of the piety of the right honorable Charles James Fox, it is related by Warren, in his Miscellanies, that he never omitted saying the Lord's prayer when he went to bed, late or early, drunk or sober.

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

From the Globe.

By letters from States where elections are now impending, we learn that the Federal Whig writers, abandoning the theme of defalcations, which involves too many of their own devoted partisans to be available, rest their main attacks upon the Administration, upon alleged extravagance in the public expenditures. This is a very convenient weapon, however unfair may be the use made of it. It is easy for the most ignorant of their orators, as well as the most knavish, to state the amount of expenditures in a given year of Mr. Monroe's administration, in comparison with a given year of Mr. Van Buren's, and because the latter exceed the former, charge the increase, without taking the trouble to investigate or state the true reason, to the extravagance of the administration. It is their evident hope and expectation, that the people whom they address will be induced, without inquiry or consideration, to jump to the same conclusion, and vote against the friends of the Administration on that account. In this, as in all other of their misrepresentations to mislead the people, they are doomed to a signal disappointment.

Washington was President eight years, John Adams four years, and Mr. Jefferson eight. Nobody will now question the economy of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Yet the public expenditures under his administration far exceed those under Washington's.

The expenditures of Jefferson's last four years were \$23,927,345
Those of Washington's last four years were 12,092,264

Excess of Jefferson's administration, \$11,835,081
Thus Jefferson's expenditures nearly doubled Washington's for their last four years, and for the whole administrations, more than doubled.

Yet, who charges Mr. Jefferson with extravagance? The expenditures of the last four years of Madison's administration were \$108,546,088
Deduct those of Mr. Jefferson's last four years 23,927,345

Excess of Madison's administration, \$84,618,743
Thus, Madison's expenditures more than quadrupled those of Jefferson, and were about tenfold those of Washington.

But say the Federalists, those were war expenditures. And are not a large portion of those which they charge upon Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren war expenditures also? Was not Mr. Madison even more responsible for the war of 1812, having approved the declaration, than Gen. Jackson was for the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, which were commenced by the enemy? And is it right that they should hold the one responsible for war expenditures, and not the other?

But let us look a little further. The expenditures of Mr. Monroe's last four years which were years of peace, were \$15,065,320
Deduct Mr. Jefferson's 23,927,345

Excess of Mr. Monroe \$21,738,175
Thus, the expenditures of Mr. Monroe's last four years nearly doubled Mr. Jefferson's, and almost quadrupled Gen. Washington's.

So the expenditures of J. Q. Adams's four years were \$35,501,911
Deduct Mr. Jefferson's, last four years 23,927,345

Excess of J. Q. Adams over Jefferson 26,574,566
Thus, the expenditures of J. Q. Adams's four years more than doubled Mr. Jefferson's last four years, and more than quadrupled Washington's.

The expenditures of Washington's third year, being the first in which the public accounts appear to have been systematized, were but \$1,919,599, whereas those of Monroe's third year were \$16,302,273, showing an increase of eight to one, or more than \$14,000,000.

Upon the general and sweeping ground assumed by the Federalists of the present day, Jefferson was guilty of extravagance because he spent more than Washington, and Madison and Monroe because they spent more than Washington or Jefferson. But is not the cause of this constantly increasing expenditure perfectly apparent and completely satisfactory? Is it not to be found in the constant and rapid growth of our country? From thirteen States we have grown to twenty-six—from three millions of people we have grown to sixteen. Our territory has been more than doubled, and our settlements extended. Our commerce has increased beyond all precedent, ports of entry have been multiplied upon our bays, lakes, and rivers; custom houses, and light houses, and revenue cutters, have consequently increased in a due proportion, besides the necessary increase of officers in the old establishments. An extended frontier has required an increased army to defend it. An enlarged commerce has required an augmented navy for its protection. Fortifications for the defense of our cities, and navy yards for the construction of ships, have necessarily been multiplied. Our judiciary system has been enlarged with the extension of our settlements. The Executive Departments have required more force to discharge the multifarious ministerial duties and settle multiplied accounts. Congress itself has greatly increased in numbers, and its sessions have been prolonged. The survey and disposition of the public domain have required a large increase of officers. Even the number and importance of civilized commercial nations has greatly increased, increasing the number of ministers and other agents to maintain our foreign relations.

There is not a man in the nation who will not admit that these and other incidents to our growth as a nation, are fully sufficient to justify and make necessary a constant increase in the public expenditures. They justify the increase of Jefferson's administration over that of Washington, and those of Madison and Monroe over both.

And did the growth of the country cease when Gen. Jackson became President? Have no new States been added to the Union; has there been no increase in our population, no new settlements formed; no new territories established; no new cities sprung into existence; no new land offices created; no extension of frontier; no increase of commerce; no new ports of entry designated; no additions to Congress or judiciary; nothing whatsoever of that rapid growth of our country which has hitherto justified and made necessary a constant increase in the expenditures of our Government? The new States of Michigan and

Arkansas; the swarms of people now cultivating the teeming soil of Mississippi and Indiana, of Illinois and Missouri; the already populous Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa; the numerous commercial towns which have sprung up on the shores of our lakes and rivers, the rapid increase of old States and old cities still advancing in population and trade, and wealth, while sending swarms of emigrants into the interior, all answer this question in a language which no man can misunderstand. Never has our country, in so short a time, made such rapid strides as within the last ten years. There is nothing to equal it in the history of the world.

What is the natural and inevitable consequence? Why, a considerable increase of the public expenditures; the establishment of new custom houses and additions to the force of the old ones; the creation of new land offices; an increase of the army and navy; an extension of the national judiciary; an addition of four Senators and a large number of Representatives to Congress; a proportionate augmentation of force in the Executive Departments. All these are the necessary incidents to the growth of our country, and they produce a necessary increase of the public expenditures.

This the Federal orators well know; but they keep it out of sight, and endeavor to make the people think that the administration is extravagant because the public expenditures are not as small as they were fifteen or twenty years ago!

Let us illustrate the absurdity of this position by reference to the Post Office Department, which more than any other grows with the growth of the country:

In 1825 the number of post offices was 5,767
In 1838 it was 12,667
In 1825 the number of post routes in operation was about 1,209
In 1838 it was about 2,879
In 1825 the revenue of the Department was \$1,232,061
In 1838 it was \$4,622,245

Within this period 6,900 had been added to the number of post offices, 1,661 to the number of post routes, and \$3,390,000 to the revenue of the Department. Inasmuch as it is the practice of the Department to apply the entire revenue to the mail service, it followed as a necessary consequence that the expenditures were increased about \$3,000,000 also.

Will any man say that the establishment of new post routes by Congress, or of new post offices by the Postmaster General, increasing the expenditures of the Department more than these four, are matters for which the administration is deserving of censure? Were they not necessary for the accommodation of our enterprising and prosperous people? Would not the administration have been waiting in duty, if it had not promoted this increase of public expenditure, it being necessary to extend the benefits of the mail system to new settlements and towns, and increase the facilities of old ones? Or will the Federal orators undertake to persuade the people, that every mail route and post office established since 1825, ought to be discontinued, and every improvement in the speed and frequency of the mails withdrawn, that the expenditures may be reduced to the level of that year? The common sense of the people would laugh to scorn any such proposition. They would say that although the 6,900 new post offices added 6,900 men to the army of office holders, whom it is attempted to render odious, and although the 1,661 additional mail routes added at least 3,000 men to the recipients of public money, and although both together have added \$3,000,000 to the public expenditures, yet inasmuch as they were necessary to the public accommodation, and yield a revenue sufficient for their support, the Government would have deserved censure if they had not been created, and would be justly denounced if they were to be abolished.

The same principle pervades every other department of the Government. The growth of the country produces a necessity for enlarged establishments for its accommodation and defence, as a matter of course increasing the public expenditures. To build up these enlarged establishments in obedience to law, so far from being a crime in the Administration, is its imperative duty. It would deserve the public reprobation, if it did not take the responsibility of doing so, whatever might be the consequent increase of the public expenditures.

A few instances will make this matter plain: The act of 1822, extending the pension system brought into the War Department applications for pensions by tens of thousands, which required some ten additional clerks at an annual cost of \$13,450 to examine them. Who does not know that it was the duty of the Administration to apply for, and appoint these additional clerks?

The prodigious increase in the sales of public lands, threw upon the General Land Office more labor than the clerks allowed by law could possibly perform, and in 1826 it became necessary to ask for, and appoint, seventy one additional officers and clerks, at an additional annual cost of \$84,650 to bring up the business of the office, and get our patents to the purchasers. Would not the Administration have been derelict in duty, if it had not asked for and appointed these clerks, notwithstanding the increase of public expenditures thereon involved?

We mention these cases, not because an increase of force has not been necessary in other Departments of the public service, but to illustrate a general principle. We do it to show that so far from being censurable for an increase of the public expenditures, when the public service requires it, the Administration would be wanting in duty, and justly obnoxious to attack, if it did not recommend and promote that increase. We do it for the further purpose of giving instances illustrative of the general progress of our country, which, from year to year, continually and necessarily enlarges the number of persons employed in the Government, and adds to the public expenditures—a process which must go on until our territory is settled, our population becomes stationary, and our trade ceases to increase.

The fact that the public expenditures have increased is, therefore, an argument against the Administration. It is its duty to recommend and promote an increase as the necessities of a growing country require it. Giving to these considerations their due weight, the people will disregard and condemn this general and sweeping argument of the Federal Orators. They will call upon the declaimers to specify the cases in which the Administration has called for unnecessary appropriations, or made expenditures not required for the public good or authorized by law. For

such and such only are the Administration justly answerable.

We aver that the increase of expenditures which the Administration has recommended or favored, is only such as was necessary in consequence of the rapid growth of our country, or of emergencies affecting the public peace which it could not avert. We aver further, that much the largest portion of increase now complained of by the Federal declaimers, has been forced upon it against its will, and mainly by the very party which now makes it a weapon of attack.

In another article we will endeavor to illustrate these positions, and exhibit some of the arts by which the public intelligence is attempted to be misled.

Mississippi Press.—In noticing the arrangements of the publishers of this State, with reference to payments for their labors, the Philadelphia Pennsylvania says:—

Very good—if the Mississippi editors have made such an arrangement and will stand to it, their business and the character and welfare of the Mississippi press, will be greatly benefited. The American newspapers, generally, are conducted on the suicidal principle—a loose credit system, and a senseless competition in giving credit and reducing prices, render the business too often a mere scramble. New papers are continually started—have a brief existence, and explode. The subscribers and advertisers have not paid—the publishers can't pay—such is the history of hundreds of the ephemera in the shape of journals which are incessantly appearing and disappearing, while the solid, well established presses, which have struggled into permanency, suffer more or less from that which utterly destroys the less substantial.

Senator Walker.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Robert J. Walker, the able and eloquent representative of Mississippi in the U. S. Senate, has been induced, by the strong solicitations of his friends and the improvement of his health, to forego the resolution he had formed of declining a reelection. Mr. Walker is one of the most powerful debaters in that assembly of eloquent men, among whom there are very few who are not above the level of mediocrity. Besides this he possesses high qualifications of scholarship and political knowledge. To such a man, so decided in his sentiments, so intrepid in supporting them, and so convincing in urging them, the freemen of Mississippi will be proud to commit the protection of their interests in the national councils. He has lately published an address to the people of that State, marked, as all his productions are, with great power of argument and purity of style.—Louisianian.

We have found the following in the columns of a Whig newspaper. It is the most appropriate thing we have seen published in these "honorable" truth-loving sheets for a long time.

"Common Sense, if possible, in our next. 'Christianity' must be deferred for more temporary matter.

"Scandal" has already appeared in a former number.

"Truth" is inadmissible.

"Honesty" would be unintelligible to many of our readers.

We know nothing of "Good Manners," therefore the writer must be mistaken in his conjectures.

"Scarcity may depend upon being inserted during the course of the week.

"Decency" must be altered to make it fit for our columns.

"A patriot is at present rather out of date.

"An Honest Lawyer," with other originals, in a day or two.

"Matter of Fact does not come within the circle of newspaper intelligence.

The Ruling Passion.—At a ball given lately by M. I.—one of the richest bankers in the capital, the Marquis de T.—trod by accident on the toe of his wealthy host, who was standing lost in thought, by the chimney. "My dear sir," cried the Marquis, "I ask a thousand—"

"Apply to my cashier, if you please," was the answer that greeted his astonished ears. M. I.—soon recollected himself, and had a hearty laugh with the marquis over his absence of mind; but I.—said that he was soon obliged to leave the room, as when the anecdote spread among the company all the needy young men who were present, listened to tread on his toes, in the hope of getting an equally satisfactory answer, till the poor banker's toes was black and blue.

The cunning of the Fox is strikingly illustrated by the following anecdote from the Spirit of the Times:

"Wandering some time since, along the shore of Long Island, not far from Smithtown, my attention was suddenly attracted by the peculiar juxtaposition of a fox and a flock of wild geese, that were lazily and confidently floating down the current, along the verge of sedge which thickly coated the banks. Reynard, as soon as he observed the approach of his intended prey, betook himself to a device worthy of Talleyrand. He seized upon a large bunch of sedge grass—dropped quietly into the stream as to intercept his boating guest, 'marked time,' with all of his body merged, except the tip end of his nose, capped with the aforesaid bunch of sedge grass, until he found himself in the midst of the unsuspecting flock, when throwing off his disguise, he made a dash at and secured two fine geese which he bore off triumphantly, I having no disposition to interfere in so admirably conducted a specimen of his legitimate vocation."

A French author says, "The modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which while the ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, it bends modestly down and withdraws from observation."

The oldest town in the United States, is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

The President.—The enthusiastic respect with which Mr. Van Buren is every where received in his triumphal passage through his native State, is gall and wormwood to the opposition. Such an effervescence of popular feeling was not expected, and it is natural that the federalists should attempt to throw ridicule upon the circumstances of his reception whenever they have not influence to diminish their effects or prevent their occurrence. Louisiana.